

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.  
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Daily by Carrier or Mail, 60c  
a Month. Single Copies, 5cFEAR THAT WAR  
WILL COME HAS  
ABOUT SUBSIDED  
IN WASHINGTON

Solemnity of President's Address to Congress Is Realized, but Feeling of Depression Has Worn Off.

PACIFISTS PUT OUT  
OF BUSINESS BY NOTE

Politicians Are Sore Because Wilson Consulted Them After His Plans Had Been Made Instead of Before.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Washington, April 23.—Despite the solemnity of the president's message the capital has already shaken off its depression and on Easter day nobody anticipates an immediate break with Germany. War between the two countries is not yet thought probable. The cause of this hope which amounts almost to a confidence is the distance of America for any part in the source now blustering Europe. It is a war which is abhorrent to the elevated sentiments of peace held by nine Americans out of ten and therefore they can picture their country plunging into it only as a last resort.

Germany Has Much to Lose. On the other hand there is Germany with an immense stake in keeping the peace with the United States. It is freely predicted that she will find means to satisfy the president without loss of time. Those who argue this way say that Germany cannot afford a break with the United States, not because of the damage we might do her in a military way, because this is at present, negligible, but because of the effect of American hostility on the other American neutrals and for another and apparently minor reason, but which has a great effect in Germany—the state of her business affairs. They are in the hands of American diplomats and consuls all over the world.

The counselor of the German embassy, when asked about the effect of the withdrawal of these officials, as would be the case if war broke out, said without hesitation, "It would be disastrous to Germany."

Glad "Notes" Are Over. This while congress and the public has already gotten rid of the war depression there is a feeling of elation that America has at last freed her mind, has put the whole tortuous course of polite notes and polite rejoinders to polite evasions behind her and has asserted her self-respect. She will no longer be fooled or fooled with. This is thoroughly determined. The president has said it and the common voice of America reiterates it.

"Too many notes already," says one.

"The last one should have gone first," says another.

Delay Is Criticized. There is no disposition to curse the president though there is everywhere a kindness toward him as toward a man who has tried the scriptural method of earning his penny at the eleventh hour.

He did this on preparedness. Others had sweated in the field for years. Still others for months before Woodrow Wilson gave them encouragement or countenance.

There are not wanting congressmen, the leader of the house republicans, among them, who attribute his message now to politics and denounce it as hypocritical. In this Mr. Mann undoubtedly goes too far, but many republicans feel that the president was opportunistic.

Those members of congress who do not take this extreme partisan view, were not slow to manifest their dissatisfaction that the president consulted them about what should be done and in the same breath told them he had done it.

Gives Politicians No Chance. In this he carried out what was said weeks ago, that the president would not go to congress until he had a made-up case. In other words, he would not throw the foreign policy of the country raw before the congress to let the pro-German politicians have another McLemore holiday. The significant language of the last and next to the last paragraph of the speech shows but does not show all that was in the president's mind on this point. In the next to concluding paragraph he said, "We owe it to a just conception of the rights of mankind to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and meanness." In the last paragraph he said, "I have taken it" and his emphasis on the word "have" indicated that he was conscious of the anachronism of asking congress into counsel on something he had already done.

There was a little irony, too, in his confidence in what he had done would mean congressional approval and support. It will, but it is very likely that approval and support will be the more secure from the fact that it is now irrevocable.

The natural question now is, "What will congress be expected to do about this message?"

The answer is, apparently, nothing

## THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Denver, April 23.—New Mexico: Monday and Tuesday generally fair; cooler east portion.

at present. The president certainly does not want congress to bring out another squinting resolution and hold an animated debate upon it, which will exhibit America before the central powers divided and discordant. There will be nothing of this kind. The Gores and McLemores cannot repeat. What is expected is that congress, now conversant with the steps taken by the president, will wait, as he does, the next move from Germany. If Germany fully complies with the demands of the president, diplomatic relations will continue and there will be nothing left but to assess damages for the depredations already committed.

Wait on Germany's Decision.

But if Germany continues her present method of submarine warfare, if another vessel unwarmed is sent to the bottom and another American is killed or put in jeopardy, the president will hand von Bernstorff his passports. There would be a period of waiting until another overt act of the same kind sent the president to congress to lay the situation before them finally. When he had severed diplomatic relations the president would be done. He would have to leave the rest to congress. The members might declare war or they might not. They would do what they believed the honor of the country demanded. They might find that this could be satisfied short of war, with its bill of lives and money.

Opinions Differ. It should be said the opinion that Germany will come down and that submarine warfare will be emasculated is not unanimous. Army men are particularly dissident from this verdict. One of this class said today:

"It is a question of the value of submarines to Germany's fight. If it is worth a break, the break will come. Assuming that the export of munitions is now at its height and Germany's success depends on its not reaching its destination, the submarine becomes as important as the Krupp works. In fact it powerfully supplements the Krupp works, since it promises Germany the upper hand in the supply of munitions. In that case, I believe, Germany will court a break, notwithstanding it would be something abhorrent to her people, who are gored now with enemies and identical in part with the treaty of 1825 between Prussia and the United States, now in force. It says:

"If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain."

(Continued on Page Six.)

SOUTHERN ROAD'S  
GENERAL OFFICE  
BUILDING BURNS

Important Landmark in Washington City Badly Scorched; No Lives Lost; One Fireman Hurt.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Washington, April 23.—Fire of unknown origin gutted the general office building of the Southern railroad here tonight.

It started on the third floor and had swept the three stories above before it was discovered. Three telegraph operators and a watchman, the only persons in the building at the time, escaped unhurt.

The loss is estimated at approximately \$200,000.

The office building was six stories of brick and stone structure, with a clock-tower located at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Thirteenth street, near the postoffice department. It was built about twenty years ago.

Officials of the road said the most important records were in fire-proof vaults on the lower floors and had escaped destruction. Although the flames made a furnace of the upper part of the building, the lower floors suffered chiefly from smoke and water.

Walter Snyder, a fireman, was showered with brick as he climbed a ladder. He was brought to the ground by comrades and taken to a hospital badly injured.

The fire which began at about 11 o'clock was finally brought under control shortly after midnight.

No damage was done to adjoining properties.

VOTES FOR WILSON  
EXCEED ALL OTHERS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Helena, Mont., April 23.—Practically complete returns from all the cities of Montana with the entire vote in four counties and comprehensive returns from rural districts in twenty-six other counties in Montana's first presidential preference primary election, show that the vote given to Woodrow Wilson, unopposed democratic candidate, continues to exceed the combined vote of candidates of other parties.

The count tonight gave the president 8,558.

On the republican side, United States Senator Cummins, of Iowa, had 4,649, and Theodore Roosevelt 1,664.

HEAVY BATTLES  
IN PROGRESS ON  
ALL WAR FRONTS  
EXCEPT BALKANS

Successes Vary, According to Reports, in Almost All Theaters, Honors Being About Evenly Divided in France.

ITALIANS SEVERELY  
DEFEAT AUSTRIANS

Turks Claim to Have Beaten Russians South of Baku, While Petrograd Tells of Important Slav Victory.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL) Battles of heavy proportions have been in progress in all the theaters except the Balkans. Successes for the entente allies and the Teutonic allies have varied. Four vessels, an Italian steamer, a French bark and two British steamers are reported to have been sunk by submarines. All their crews are believed to have been saved.

Dr. von Bethmann-Holweg, the German chancellor, has returned to Berlin after a visit to army headquarters, where he discussed the American note to Germany concerning Germany's warfare with the German leaders. The chancellor's early return is taken to indicate that Germany's reply has been formulated.

Verdun Battle Rages. On the Verdun front, where for two months the Germans and French have been almost continuously in battle, the Germans, according to an estimate of the French war office, up to April 22, had used thirty divisions, or about 600,000 men in the fighting or in reinforcing units which had suffered heavy losses.

The Germans claim the capture of French trenches in the Verdun region southeast of Haucourt, and west of Dead Man's hill, while Paris records the taking of several German posts in the Avoisot road, Hill No. 204 is again under the heavy bombardment of the Germans.

Trenches taken by the Germans from the British on the Langemarck-Ypres road have been evacuated, owing to floods, which made their consolidation impossible.

Gains and Losses in Each. The Germans are still using their big guns against the Ikskull bridgehead on the Russian front and farther south have repulsed a Russian attack in the Lake Naroz region. The annihilation of a German scouting party near Lake Vygonoskoye, and the destruction of an Austrian post north of Chortorsky, are reported from Petrograd. Ten German aeroplanes have been shot down in the Gulf of Riga, at the entrance to the Baltic sea.

The Italians and Austrians have fought a sanguinary engagement on the Carso front near Selzin, where the Italians captured 360 meters of Austrian trenches and took a number of prisoners and a quantity of rifles and other war stores.

Turks Repulse Russians. While the Russians report that in the Caucasus region near Aschikala, fifty miles west of Erzerum, they have captured an important sector of the Turkish position, Constantinople says that south of Etili, the Turks have defeated the Russians and sent them in retreat toward Baku.

In an engagement east of Mush, the Russians were again forced to retreat. An attempt of the Russians to debouch south of Trebizond was stopped by the Turks. Fighting is in progress between the Turks and a Russian detachment which landed on the Black sea coast, ten miles west of Trebizond.

The British relief corps which is endeavoring to lift the siege of Kut-el-Amara have failed in further efforts to advance along the Tigris river owing to the flooded condition of the country.

VIGOROUS ARTILLERY  
FIRE ON FRENCH FRONT

Paris, April 23 (11:20 p. m.)—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"South of the Homme our artillery carried out its concentrated fire on the German trenches in the neighborhood of Fransart and Hattencourt, south of Chaules.

"West of the Meuse there was a somewhat violent bombardment against Hill 204.

"East of the Meuse and in the Woivre there were artillery duels, but no infantry action occurred during the course of the day.

"In Lorraine we vigorously shelled the enemy works in the sector of Leintrey. No event of importance occurred on the rest of the front.

"Thirty German divisions have appeared on the Verdun front up to April 22. It is to be remarked that the German command seeks to carry on the action with the least troops possible, but keeps them at the front until they are completely used. As fast as losses are sustained, the German command reforms the units by means of reinforcements, and brings

(Continued on Page Five.)

LOPEZ, GUILTY  
OF SANTA YSABEL  
MASSACRE, HAS  
BEEN CAPTURED

Villa Lieutenant, Who Was Shot Through Both Legs Taken With Three Followers From Mountain Cave.

MANUEL BACA IS  
REPORTED KILLED

Funston Is Believed Planning Another Base of Supplies, and Troops Are Not to Be Withdrawn Just Yet.

VILLA REPORTED 100  
MILES BELOW OJINAGA

Presidio, Tex., April 23.—A messenger has reached Ojinaga, opposite here, with the report that Villa is at Agua Chilli on Vicente ranch with 200 followers. Agua Chilli is 100 miles south of Ojinaga in the Camargo district. One hundred and fifty Carranzas are encamped on the Concho river about four miles from Ojinaga. The report that the Ojinaga garrison had been reinforced is denied by the commander of the garrison, who made his denial to military authorities here. There has been no explanation of the presence of Carranzas near Ojinaga. It is said they will endeavor to prevent the crossing of any American troops from this point. It is known authoritatively that Colonel Jose Rios will be transferred from Ojinaga. The name of his successor has not been made known.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) El Paso, Tex., April 23.—Pablo Lopez, Villa lieutenant, responsible for the murder of seventeen Americans at Santa Ysabel, and who was shot through both legs in the raid on Columbus, N. M., was captured yesterday by Carranzas near the scene of his crime, according to information received today by General Gavia.

May Learn of Villa. This news was contained in messages from the Mexican government operator at Santa Ysabel, who said that he had himself seen Lopez. It was hoped information regarding Villa might be obtained from Lopez.

Three of Lopez's followers were captured with him, the four being taken in a mountain cave, where they had been hiding, in a starving condition. All are being taken to Chihuahua City.

Manuel Baca Killed. Residents of Santa Tomas also notified General Gavia today that their town was attacked this morning by Manuel Baca, recently reported killed in an engagement with American soldiers, and fifteen other Villa bandits. They said that they defeated and scattered the bandits after killing Baca and several others.

Accompanying the message was a request from the residents for information as to whether they could claim a reward which they understood had been offered for the body of Baca. General Gavia wired instructions to have the body sent to Juarez.

Information regarding the capture of Lopez and the killing of Baca was forwarded to Mexican Minister Arredondo at Washington by Consul Garcia.

No Immediate Evacuation. The news from Washington that there was no present intention to withdraw the troops from Mexico was received with satisfaction by army officers, although they frankly admitted that they were puzzled by the wording of Secretary Baker's announcement. The words "pending an opportunity for further co-operation with the forces of the de facto government" were particularly the subject of discussion.

The only co-operation which will prove really effective, in the opinion of local officers, is the use of the railroads and they assume that Secretary Baker's statement means a halt in the Villa pursuit until the railroad question is adjusted.

It is not believed here that General Funston is considering the establishment of a new line of communication which would involve the abandonment of the Columbus-Casas Grandes motor trail. The general's action in ordering 2,300 additional troops to Columbus and the detailing of additional forces to guard the line south of Columbus, indicate that this route will be continued.

Out of Ammunition. Lopez it was reported, would not give his captors any information about Villa further than to say that he was "over yonder" in the distant mountains. But he did state that the bandit gang had run out of ammunition and had to depend on foraging for provisions.

General Gavia also received a message from Chihuahua City to the effect that Martin Lopez, brother of Pablo, wants to surrender. Governor Enriquez, according to this report, got a telegram from the mayor of Bustillos, saying that Martin had ap-

plied to him for terms of surrender. The mayor asked that an official of the government be sent to carry on the negotiations.

No word has been received from General Carranza and Colonel Carranza since they started on their hunt for Villa's body a week ago today, said General Gavia tonight. Hope that the body will be found still exists in the Carranza headquarters at Juarez.

WILL ATTEMPT FLIGHT  
ACROSS CONTINENT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) San Diego, Calif., April 23.—(By A. Brindley, instructor at the United States army aviation school here, and a daring aviator, announced today he would attempt a flight from either San Diego or Los Angeles to New York City to demonstrate an electric automatic stabilizer. He will be accompanied by A. J. Macy, Chicago electrical engineer and inventor of the stabilizer, leaving his name. The flight will begin about May 15 and, according to Brindley, will be completed in six days with thirty-five hours actual flight time.

A specially constructed machine to be used on the trip is now nearing completion at a Los Angeles aeroplane factory. It will have a speed of 115 miles an hour, according to Brindley. Representatives of American, British and French governments, it is said, will officially observe the flight with the object of ascertaining the value of the electric stabilizer. The controls of the aeroplane will be sealed prior to the start of the flight and will not be unsealed until the aviators reach New York.

CZAR HAS NARROW  
ESCAPE FROM BOMBS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Berlin, April 23 (by Wireless to Sayville).—A narrow escape for Emperor Nicholas of Russia from death or serious injury by bombs dropped by an Austrian aviator during a visit of the emperor to a southern sector of the Russian line, is reported in Stockholm advices received by the Overseas News Agency.

The emperor was reviewing the troops in company with General Brusiloff (commander of the Russian forces on the southwestern front) when an Austro-Hungarian flier appeared and dropped numerous bombs which landed among the troops, who fled in wild disorder, says the agency statement.

"The emperor," according to the report, "was hurt and had a narrow escape, the incident causing him to retire to his self-possession. In consequence, General Brusiloff was bitterly reproached and General Ivanoff was recalled to the southwestern front headquarters."

BRITISH BEATEN  
AGAIN BY TURKS  
ON THE TIGRIS

General Lake Says Forces Made Most Gallant Attacks But Were Unable to Break Enemy's Lines.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) London, April 23 (5:50 p. m.).—Further efforts by the British to advance on the Tigris toward Kut-el-Amara have been futile, the failure of an attack this morning on the Turkish lines at Samarra being attributed in an official statement issued this afternoon largely to flood conditions which necessitated an advance over a very contracted front. The official statement says:

"General Lake telegraphing today reports: "An attack made this morning on the Samarra position on the left, or north bank, failed. The position had been systematically bombarded on the 20th and 21st at intervals during each night and again this morning. Owing to floods, it was found possible for one brigade only to attack over a very contracted front.

"The leading troops of this brigade, consisting of a British composite battalion, advanced with great gallantry and penetrated the enemy's first and second lines through the bog and submerged trenches. A few got up into the third line. The brigade, however, was unable to maintain itself under the enemy's counter-attacks. Other brigades, pushed up on the right and left to reinforce, were unable to reach their objective across the flooded, boggy ground under heavy machine gun fire. Our troops on the right bank also were unable to make much progress."

MAY NOT APPROVE  
STRIKE AT ANCHORAGE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Seward, Alaska, April 23.—Members of Seward Industrial Union No. 1 were in session here tonight to consider the action of the Federal Labor union at Anchorage, in calling a general strike yesterday on all workmen engaged in the construction of the Anchorage-Matanuska branch of the Anchorage railroad. The sentiment among the leaders of the Seward union appears to be that the action of the Anchorage union in calling out the men because the wage arbitration committee had not completed its report was ill-advised. It is believed there is little likelihood of the strike spreading to the Seward division.

NORTHERN MEXICO TO BE  
POLICED BY AMERICANS  
UNTIL CARRANZA SHOWS  
ABILITY TO PRESERVE ORDER

PURPOSE OF PRESIDENT IS  
FORMALLY ANNOUNCED BY  
SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

Pershing's Forces Are to Be Concentrated in Strong Strategic Positions to Insure Ability to Repel Attacks From Whatever Source They Might Come; First Chief Can Have Country Free of Invaders Whenever He Can Demonstrate to Satisfaction of State Department That He is Able to Suppress Lawlessness and Protect Citizens of United States From Marauders; Redeployment of Troops to Meet New Conditions Authorized and Firm Attitude Toward de Facto Government Is to Be Assumed.

BERLIN EDITORS  
BITTERLY ATTACK  
THE PRESIDENT

Demand Upon Germany Is Called "Wilson's Note"; Faith Expressed That Congress Will Side With Kaiser

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Berlin, April 23.—German editors of all parties, even those to whom the idea of a rupture between Germany and the United States is most distasteful, agree in feeling that the government must refuse to weaken its means of warring against Great Britain, though this should mean a breach with the United States.

A faint note of optimism is sounded by the Vorwaerts, the organ of the social democratic party, but other papers speak openly of "an unavoidable breach."

Call It Wilson's Note. A striking feature in connection with the whole matter is the fact that the press almost unanimously speaks of "Wilson's note," and only in exceptional cases, of "the American note." Most of the papers disregard reports showing that congress is supporting President Wilson, and the Post declares that Mr. Wilson "by no means has a safe majority behind him."

The Lokke Amelger speaks of President Wilson as "a short-sighted man, desirous of the victory of might, which will be America's greatest enemy in the future," and declares that he is "trying to place a false halo on his own head."

Demands President. The Tages Leithe Rundschau surprises even the Tages Zeitung's customary bitterness in its attack on President Wilson and the United States, and speaks of a breach between the two countries as a virtually accomplished fact.

"President Wilson's ultimatum," it says, shows that America has decided that now is the time openly to go over the ranks of Germany's opponents and America's demands seek to prevent Germany from striking England, whose protector and ally America is.

Clears Situation. "President Wilson's ultimatum has cleared up the situation even for those who formerly did not want to see light. Had it come six weeks earlier, it would have been more favorable for us. We no longer retreat, but rather must use the freedom which the enemy has given us to conduct unlimited submarine warfare, with consideration for nobody and rely upon the confidence of our experts, who hope with the help of this weapon, used only from a military standpoint, to compel England to peace. A breach in relations, because it is inevitable, must be borne. It cannot endanger our favorable military position."

Victory Regarded Sure. "No matter what comes, however, we must not underestimate nor overestimate the importance of the latter. The future will show that many of our previous fears have been unfounded. Not even England's newest vassal shall deprive us of victory."

The Tages Zeitung in another typically von Reventlow editorial, declares:

"It is significant that the American name came coincidentally with the English cabinet crisis, French depression because of losses at Verdun, frustrated Italian and Russian offensives."

"America could, if it had wished, have sent just such a note at any

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Washington, April 23.—Behind the formal announcement today that President Wilson had approved a plan for re-disposition of the American troops in Mexico, there was a plain intimation tonight that the Washington government had determined to maintain a military status quo beyond the border until the Mexican de facto government has demonstrated its ability to capture or crush Villa and his adherents and prevent repetitions of the Columbus raid.

Will Police Northern Mexico. In the interim, it is understood the American troops will be so placed as to safeguard the border towns by virtually policing the area south of the blue whine General Funston has been heretofore unable to check bandit operations.

Secretary Baker announced the approval of the re-disposition plan after consulting with the president today over a joint report submitted by Major General Funston and Major General Scott, chief of staff, in conference on the border. The plan has been proposed by General Funston and concurred in by General Scott. The secretary announced the administration's decision as follows:

Baker's Announcement. "General Funston has recommended a re-disposition of the forces in Mexico for the purpose of recuperation and pending opportunities for other co-operation with the forces of the de facto government in Mexico. The recommendation has been approved and its execution left to his discretion."

Later the secretary dictated the following:

"The statement I have made indicates nothing whatever on the subject of when the American troops will be withdrawn from Mexico. The whole subject of withdrawal of the forces is under arrangement and negotiation by the state department."

Up to State Department. He stated positively that no additional regiments had been ordered to the border and that no such order was in contemplation. The secretary made it clear also that military officials of the government were not considering the question of withdrawal from Mexico, that matter being wholly in the hands of the state department.

The new military plan leaves the pursuit of Villa at a standstill but frees General Funston's hands to make the position of the forces in Mexico secure by grouping them in posts of such strength as to protect them from attack. It will also serve as a plain warning to General Carranza that he must bend every effort toward securing complete control of the territory south of the most advanced American post if he hopes to have the troops released.

News From Guadalajara. Consular reports from Guadalajara said that American employees of the Cinco Mining company, about whose safety inquiry has been made, had not been molested.

Previous unofficial reports from the border said that Americans in that vicinity were in a precarious situation. Advances from Manzanillo said fifteen Americans from the Guadalajara district had arrived at that port and were awaiting transportation to the United States.

other time. Its arrival at this time has the appearance that Washington decided because of England's political state and the military situation on the continent, that it must now come in to help and cheer them up. We fear that its success will be all too brief, and, even among the entente, will only be a moral success. That does not alter the fact, however, that this American note is not an independent thing by itself, but, according to all appearances, the time of sending and its contents is closely bound up with the wishes, desires and sufferings of the entente.